BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9, 1868. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Conkling presented the petition of 150 colored people of North Carolina and Georgia, representing that they are the victims of persecution, and asking for an appropriation to enable them to emigrate to Liberia. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Reverdy Johnson presented the credentials of Mr. Vickers, Senator elect from Maryland. Opposition to the admission of Mr. Vickers was expected, the ground being that he held communication with a son in the Rebel Army during the war, and committed acts for which Gen. Schenck ordered his arrest; but, instead of this, Mr. Summer objected to his admission, on the ground that Maryland has not a republican form of government Mr. Sumner's resolution of objection was opposed by Mr. Conness, who said that the same objection would rule the California representation out of the Senate, as her State Constitution is not, according to Mr. Sumner's view, republican in form. Mr. Conness was applauded by the galleries, which were evidently in sympathy with Mr. Vickers. After a short discussion, Mr. Sumner withdrew his motion, and Mr. Vickers was sworn in. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and discussed and amended during the afternoon. The Portugal mission, still held by Mr. Harvey, was provided for. A short Executive Session was held for the purpose of

In the House, to-day, during the morning bour, number of bills and resolutions were introduced, and referred to the appropriate committees. During a debate in regard to certain cotton claims in the Treasury, Mr. Logan made a fierce attack upon Secretary McCulloch and the Treasury Department generally. He charged that the books of the Treasury Department would show that recently \$18,640,000 in bonds had been ordered to be destroyed, and were entered on the books as having been destroyed, while the fact is that only blank paper and not one of the bonds had been so destroyed. The Retrenchment Committee will begin an investigation to-morrow, Prominent officials inform your correspondent that Gen. Logan is mistaken, and that an investigation will show all to be right.

passing a resolution to remove the injunction of

secrecy from certain documents which the Managers

of the Impeachment desire to use in the approaching

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day, and considered the question of the admission of Alabama. It was decided, before taking any action, to ascertain from Gen. Grant the number of votes registered and polled in that State under the Constitution, and as soon as this is ascertained the Chairman is author ized to bring the subject before the Committee for

The Ways and Means Committee will report a preliminary bill to-morrow repealing all the taxes on manufacturing and industrial pursuits. It was the intention of the Committee to retain the taxes on a few articles of luxury; but they have determined to exempt from taxation all manufactured luxuries, except tobacco, petroleum, and liquors. The propriety of repealing the income tax is under discussion, but there seems to be considerable opposition to it in the Committee, and it is doubtful whether any change will be made.

It is proposed by the Retrenchment Committee to report a bill in a few days to curtail all such offices as can be dispened with in the various Custom-Houses throughout the country, so as to reduce the expenses of the collection of the revenue to the lowest possible figure, without a tariff with specific

The Committee on Roads and Canals will report a bill to-morrow, recommending the incorporation of a pany for the construction of an air-line railroad between this city and New-York. The bill provides that the maximum time of running shall be seven hours, and that the company shall form no combination with any companies now in existence.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a letter to Congress in compliance with the Senate resolution requesting the names of the eminent counsel referred to in his reply of Jan. 16, who had advised a compromise of the Dennistoun cotton suits. The Secretary says: "The compromise and settlement were arranged with the Hon. William M. Evaris, counsel for Dennistoun & Co., the Department acting under the advice of the Hon. Caleb Cushing and District-Attorney Courtney. This cotton originally belonged to Messrs. Collie & Co. of England, who were engaged in running the blockade during the war, and was valued at about \$500,000. It was seized in the latter end of 1865, and after its capture it was claimed and replevined by Dennistoun & Co. of New-York, immediately on its arrival in that city. The Government, to cover the replevin bonds, was obliged to make a deposit of \$500,000. Finally, after long litigation, the matter was adjusted, the Government losing all the cotton, and paying a large amount of money to counsel, and to Frank Smith, the informer, on the recommendation of President Johnson. Smith's claim for having seized the cotton was over \$50,000. The Treasury Department refused to pay it at first; but the President requested that he be paid, and he

The Secretary of War sent a communication to the House a few days ago relative to the surveys for a ship canal to connect Lakes Eric and Ontario. The following are the surveys submitted to the Department: No. 1, from steamboat-landing at Lewiston. directly up the mountain to old Fort Gray, and thence to Schlosser; length, 7.05 miles No. 2, from Five-Mile Meadow, below Lewiston, on Niagara River, to Lewiston and Schlosser; length, 9,38 miles. No. 2 A, from a point 1,500 feet south of the steam boat-landing at Lewiston, crossing the natural basin in an easterly direction to the foot of the mountain ridge, thence by line No. 2 to Schlosser; length, 7,803 miles. No. 3, from the mouth of Four-Mile Creek on Lake Ontario, to Schlosser: length, 14.43 miles, No. 4, from Wilson, at the mouth of Twelve-Mile Creek, on Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, between Cayuga and Tonawanda Creeks: length, 18.35 miles. No. 5, from head of Olcott Harbor to Eighteen-Mile Creek, on Lake Ontario, Niagara River, opposite north end of Tonawanda Island ; length, 25.28 miles. The average cost of construction by any one of these routes is estimated at \$12,000,000.

The startling remarks made to-day by Representative Logan, in connection with Treasury bonds, induced Representatives Van Wyck und Laffin of New-York to visit Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, to get information from him upon this subject. Other gentlemen, equally selicitous, made similar inquiries. Gen. Spinner emphatically said to Messrs. Van Wyck and Laffin that the Government has not lost a dollar's worth of bonds by the transaction to which Mr. Logan alluded; that the report that fraud has been committed in this particular is without foundation. and that it has doubtless risen from a misunderstanding of the manner in which business is conducted in the Printing Bureau. He explained that when a specified amount of bonds is directed to be printed the exact number of white or blank sheets necessary for that purpose is issued, for which a correct return is given by the person responsible for the custody of the sheets, and when they are spoiled, or for any reason not printed, they are de-stroyed or macerated, and that fact is certified on the account book and entered under the head of "Statistical," as an offset to account for the sheets issued. This is Gen. Spinner's explanation. The Committee on Retrenchment will investigate the subject to-

morrow and make an early report. Gen. Van Wyck introduced a bill to-day abolishing

the office of Naval Officer in the various Custom- | XLTH CONGRESS-IID SESSION. Houses in all the large commercial cities, which, i is very probable, will be adopted by the House as one of the first steps toward retrenchment in this

One of the warriors who opened an office in New-York a few days ago to organize an Andy Johnson Life Guard has been here endeavoring to get a Constitutional Alliance in defense of the President, to offset the Grand Army of the Republic. The same ndividual was recently expending his valualable time and talents in attempting to secure the passage of a bill through the Albany Legislature in the in-

terest of the houses of ill-fame in New-York City. We have official authority for denying the story mblished in many papers to-day and telegraphed from this city, that Secretary McCulloch intended to send in his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury.

A bill recommending the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau another year from July next is to be reported by the Freedmen's Bureau Committee to-

morrow.

The following is the bill reported to-day in the House of Representatives by Mr. Schenck to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax:

Be it enacted, itc. That sections 94 and 55 of an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, be, and the same are hereby repealed, except so much of said sections and amendments thereto as relate to taxes imposed thereby, of gas made of coal, wholly or in part, or fany other material, or illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral ores or articles, the products of the distillation, redistillation, or refaing of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat or asphaltim, or other hituminous substances, or when therein described, and on small and all other manufactures of tobacco, including eigarettes, eigars, and cheroods.

SEC. 2 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1988.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a reply to Mr. Logan's resolution recently adopted in the House, in which he says that the total receipts from the sale of five-twenty bonds, from October 6, 1867, to January 20, 1898, is \$7,755,600, of which there was sold at the Stock Exchange \$2,909,500. The remainder was sold by Jay Cooke & Co. at rates varying from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent higher than the sales made at the Stock Exchange. Jay Cooke & Co. in a letter to the Secretary, dated New-York, says: "We have always been governed in selling by advices from our Washington house." In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Nelson delivered the opinion in the case of Maurow against the Alliance Insurance Company. The Company had insured the ship Marshall for \$8,000, not only against the perils of the sea, but, as was written in the margin, against all seizures or effect of seizures. The Marshall, having started on her voyage, was captured in 1861 by a party of Rebels within a few miles of New-Orleans. The Court held that there was at

tured in 1861 by a party of Rebels within a few miles of New-Orleans. The Court held that there was at that time a de facto Government in the South, which was defined to be a Government in possession of the sovereignty of a particular section of the country, exercising some of the rights of an independent nation, such as the blockade, the taking and exchange of prisoners and the support of armies. There was no more necessity that there should be a recognized legal government to justify seizures, than a necessity to recognize the seizure itself as lawful. The Court, holding that the late Rebel States are still constitutionally in the Union, affirmed the independ of the holding that the late Rebei States are still constitu-tionally in the Union, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts in favor of the appel-lant. Chief-Justice Chase and Associate-Justice Swayne dissented from the opinion. Judge Nelson remarked that the principles announced and the decision applied to several other insurance cases. It is known that goormous frauds have been per-

It is known that enormous frauds have been per-petrated in the export of trashy preparations under the name of ginger brandy by certain persons in Newthe name of ginger brandy by certain persons in New-York. Several months ago a writ was issued for the arrest of the principal, but he escaped to Canada, where he temporarily took up his residence. Col. Wood of the Detective Bureau of the Treasury Department was on his trail. A few days ago, learning that he was at a private residence near this city, the Colonel found and arrested him, and took him to New-York. Col. Wood has been placed on, detective duty at the instance of the United States District-Attorney of New-York.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns showing a disposal of 16,921 acres of the public lands in February last at the local office at Humboldt, Kansas. The greater portion of the land was sold for cash, and the remainder was taken under the Homestead act, and located with agricultural sgrip.

tural scrip.

The Treasury Department will in a few days award contracts for printing all the revenue stamps required by the Government. This contract involves an expenditure of many millions of dollars. A firm in Philadelphia has held it for some time past, but it has now expired, and the bidding among the competitors is spirited. The most prominent bidders are Butler & Carpenter of Philadelphia, the American National Bank Note Company, and George T. Jones of Cincinnatt. Each of the competitors offers to the Government a very important invention to insure the cancelation of stamms, and to prevent

stamps from being used again.

The Senate to-day removed the injunction of secresy from the proceedings in the Stanton case in Executive Session, with a view, it is said, of furnishing the facts to the Impeachment Managers.

A monthly publication has been commenced in Washington, Clinton Rice managing editor, entitled The American Law Times.

Ole Bull gave his first concert to-night to a dense

Thaddens Stevens is perilously ill.

Among the persons who were closeted with the President to-day, were Judge R. R. Curtis, David Dudley Field, and Wm. S. Groesbeck, who with others are retained as his counsel on the Impeachment trial. Welles, Randall, and Thomas, the pseudo Secretary of War, were also at the White House and admitted to the President's private office.

admitted to the President's private office.

The N. Y. Evening Post's Washington correspondent says:

It is now confidently said that on Friday next the counsel for the President will appear in the Court of Impeachment, prepared to proceed with the trial, and that they will not ask for an extension of time. They will then object to every Republican Senator who has expressed an opinion as to Mr. Johnson's guilt or innocence on the points named in the articles of impeachment. This point they, of course, do not expect to carry, but propose to have it overruled. The question whether Senators from 27 States constitute the Senate of the United States also is to be raised. The President's counsel will take the same view of this matter that the President has taken in all his public speeches and state papers, maintaining that until the 10 Southern States have their representatives in the House and Senate the latter body is not competent to take up, try, and pass judgment on so vital a question as that of impeaching the highest officer known to the Government. Failing on both these questions, the President will then firmly refuse to proceed with his trial, asserting that in such a court justice cannot be done, and then will tender his resignation, and appeal directly to the people to sanction him, and to pass judgment at the boalot-box against the Senate of the United States. This, in short, is what the Democrats who are intimate with the President to free president to force himself on the Democrate party as their next candidate.

THE ROSTON POST'S PREDICTION. The N. Y. Evening Post's Washington correspondent

THE BOSTON POST'S PREDICTION. The Post's Washington correspondent telegraphed on Sunday night, thus:

The friends of President Johnson are less sanguine of the friends of President Johnson are less sanguine of the sequittal this evening than they have been before. The impression is being made upon the minds of he Radicals that unless they geonviet him their party is opplessly lost, and fears are entertained that this interession will insure the conviction of the President eyond peradventure. If the issue be the conviction of undrew Johnson or the destruction of the Radical party, he Democrats feel satisfied that conviction will follow, unch is the talk te-night in political circles.

THE SUMMONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE SUMMONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The United States of America, as, The Sanate of the United States to Annua Jonney, President of the United State, greeting: Whereas, The House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the 4th day of March, exhibit to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against you, the said Andrew Johnson, in the words following: [Here follow the articles.] And demand that you, the said Andrew Johnson, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice. You, the said Andrew Johnson, are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their chamber, in the City of Washington, on the thirteenth day of March, at one o'clock afternoon, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment; and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and presiding officer of the Senate, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of March, in the

linited States, and presiding officer of the Senate, at the Chy of Washington, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen bundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-

of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

The following is the indorsement of the summons:

The fulled States of dustrica, is.—The Senate of the United States, to George T. Brown, Sergeant-at Arms, gretting: You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with Andrew Johnson, President of the United States's conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave it at his small place of abode, or at his usual place of business, it some conspicuous place, a true and affected copy of the within writ of summona, together with a like copy of this precept. And in whichever way you perform this service, let it be done at least four days before the appearance days resultioned in said writ of summons. Fall not, and make return of summons and precept with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons. Witness, The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and presiding officer of the Senate, at the City of Washington, this cell day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the minety-first.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 9, 1868. QUALIFICATION OF MARYLAND'S SENATOR. Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) presented the cre-

lentials of the Hon. George Vickers, Senator-elect from Maryland. The credentials were read, and Mr. Johnson was about to escort Mr. Vickers forward to take the requisite oaths, when Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution that the credentials be referred to the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, to consider if the State of Mary. land, with its existing Constitution, has a republican form of government, so as to be able at this time to select and commission a Senator of the United States. Mr Sumner read the first section of the Constitution of Maryland, providing for voting by white male citizens, claiming that it is founded on the principle of exclusion, and is anti-republican and contrary to the principles on which our Government was formed, according to the solemn decaration of our fathers. All the States but South Carolina, when the Constitution was formed, recognized the principle that all citizens are entitled to suffrage, and when the Articles of Confederation were framed, an attempt at exclusion on account of color was veted down. He read from the writings of Alexander Hamilton in the Federalist, an impression or opinion that the laws were to resore the rights that have been taken. The negroes could no longer be refused an equal share of representation, and he claimed that the necessary consequence of the freedom of the negroes was their restoration to all the rights of citizenship. Two hundred thousand extrems of Maryland, therefore, being denied their right of representation, he submitted that the Constitution of Maryland could not be republican in form. He then noted the fact that in 14 counties in Maryland, with a total population of 118,571, elected 14 Senators out of the 24, a majority out of the body. This system of rotten boroughs was also anti-republican in form, and the Legislature thus composed having furnished a commission to the gentleman now presenting himself, he (Mr. Sumner) thought a Committee of this body should consider the question of that Constitution. He might be alone in this, as he had been more than once reminded of being in other days, but he did not regard it now more than he did then, and he insisted that it was the duty of the Senate to declare its opinion on this question.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) said that, under the principle is anti-republican and contrary to the principles on which

insisted that it was the duty of the Senate to declare its opinion on this question.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) said that, under the principle put forth by the Senator, none but five New-England States and the State of Wisconsin are republican in form. He supposed that when his colleague came here from California with his credentials he would be sent back, because that State did not possess a government republican in form, and he presumed that the Senator offered the resolution to indicate how far he was in the advance of his party friends. If that was so, as his object had been attained, he (Conness) would move to table the resolution. Mr. Conness withdrew the motion at the instance of Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.), who called attention to the fact that the present Governor of Maryland was elected under the Constitution of 1864, by which those who had been engaged in the Rebellion had been disfranchised. Subsequently, under an arrangement with the Governor. gaged in the Rebellion had been disfranchised. Subsequently, under an arrangement with the Governor, Registers were appointed, through whom even those who had been Generals in the Rebel Army were allowed to vote without pardon. By this fraudulent transaction the State had been placed in the hands of Rebels. Mr. NYE read from a letter written by the Hon. Mr. Carmichael in confirmation of his charge, and said that if it was true the present Constitution of Maryland rested on the basis of a cerrupt political combination, he, for one, would not be a party to a crime that would forever be a stench in the nostrils of the citizens of this country.

Mr. JOHNSON retorted that when the State of Maryland had any fault to find with the Constitution her representatives on this foor would be ready to act.

Mr. CONNESS then renewed the motion to table the resolution, but

Mr. SUMNER withdrew the resolution, saying that he

resolution, but

Mr. SUMNER withdrew the resolution, saying that he had accomplished his purpose.

Mr. VICKERS then took the oath.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented concurrent resolutions from the New-York Legislature, urging appropriations for the IMPROVEMENT OF BUFFALO HARBOR. In accordance with the plan proposed by the Board of United States Engineers. Committee on Commerce. Also, a petition of 150 DESTITUTE COLORED CITIZENS of Georgia and Alabama, setting forth that although, shie to work, and willing to do so for \$50 or \$50 a year, they cannot obtain work because of persecutions and injustice, and praying an appropriation of \$100 cach to enable them to emigrate to Liberia.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) petitions from various parts of Michigan, praying for a REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, etc., in the interest of retrenchment.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mich.) petitions of a like import. Committee on Retreachment.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mich.) petition of Joseph Segar, a citizen of Virginia, alleging that the United States Government seized his property during the War, and that he was always a loyal citizen, and praying that his Property Retreached the Property of the War, and that he was always a loyal citizen, and praying that his Property Retreached the Property of the War, and that he was always a loyal citizen, and praying that his Property Retreached the Property of the pending Copyright Law. Committee on the Library.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.)—Several petitions of

brary.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.)—Several petitions of cigar-makers against the STANFING OF CIGARS. Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) it was or

dered that a FILE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLORE, from the commedcement of this session, be furnished to the Chief-Justice of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) presented a petition to ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT of the United States. He did so, he said, without any sympathy with its object. Tabled.

Tabled.

Several petitions were presented for the REMOVAL OF
POLITICAL DISABLITIES.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) — A bill to authorize the
construction of a raircad and telegraph line from New-Orleans, La., to Mobile, Ala., and to secure the same to he United States Government as a MILITARY AND POST GOAD, and for other purposes. Post-Offices and Post Goads.

the United States Government as a Militari and Post Road, and for other purposes. Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) called up the joint resolution for the restoration of Alabama to representation in Congress. Mr. Wilson had received many letters from well-known persons, certifying that citizens had been threatened with dismissal from employment, and were dismissed after they had voted; that professional men had been deterred from voting by threats of injury to their pusiness. He instanced the case of Gen. Fitspatrick, formerly a Senator of the United States, who had threatened to dismiss men in his employment if they participated in the election, and afterward fulfilled his promise. Had the vote been fair, Congress would have been bound to recognize the election as valid; but he had no doubt that an overwhelming majority had been prevented from voting for the constitution. He understood that Gen. Meade is investigating the election, and will soon report. He added that it is proposed to hold a new election in the counties whose citizens had been overawed by violence, and where no election had been held. He moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary, hoping that they would report at an early day.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DERT.

Mr. WHSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for the conversion and funding of the interest-bearing debt, and to amend the banking law of the United States, and on his motion the bill was ordered printed and had on the table. It authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupons of registered bonds sufficient to redeem the entire interest-bearing debt, except the five per centum and forty years bords, and provides that said bonds shall be payable in fifty years, bearing six per cent interest for twenty years and five per cent after twenty years, interest payable semi-annually, principal and interest in coin.

The third section provides that said bonds sail beads solely for the

cipal and interest in coin.

The third section provides that said bonds sail be used solely for the redemption and exchange of existing bonds, and that such exchange may be made until January 1, 1870, under regulations to be prescribed by

redemption and exchange of existing bruis, and that such exchange may be made until January I, 1870, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The fourth section law a tax of one persent per annum on the new bonds, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the same from payment of interest as it accross the Treasury to excitable the same from payment of interest as it accross the Treasury to except a same first as possible the amount of tax paid by each State through its citizens and corporations, said taxas to be in field of State, municipal, and local taxation on the bonds.

Section six provides for the gradual reduction and final extinction of said debt, as follows: First, by applying annually to the payment of the garden state of the second decade section of the United States. Secondly, by directing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the first decade thereafter, to redeem annually, by purchase in city, or the first decade, \$40,000,000 annually; or the fourth decade, \$60,000,000 annually, are decemed.

decimed.

The seventh section authorizes the increase of the National currency to \$500,000,000, and directs preference of issue thereof to sections of country not adequately supplied with banking facilities.

The eighth section directs the Secretary of the Treasury, when the whole currency exceeds \$700,000,000, to retire and cancel as rapidly as possible until the outstanding United States notes are reflected to two leaders without

The eighth section directed \$700,000,000, to reliev and caucel as rapidly as possible until the outstanding United States notes are reflect to two honders milhoss.

The last section directs each banking association to hold its coin interest received on bonds as a specie reserve, until able to redeem its currency, and not be use said coin reserve, and the pripose.

Accompanying the bill, and ordered to be printed with it, is a table showing that under the provisions of the eixth section the interest-bearing debt, now amounting to \$2,000,000,000, would be reduced in 1878 to ft,900,000,000, and the interest to \$144,000,000, while the National wealth, according to the ratio of its increase from 1840 to 1850, will have increased from \$22,000,000,000 et \$37,000,000,000; in 1888 the debt would be \$1,700,000,000, with interest \$101,000,000,000 and the National wealth \$55,000,000,000; in 1898 the debt would be \$1,300,000,000, with an interest of \$65,000,000, and the public wealth \$104,000,000,00; in 1988 the debt would be \$1,300,000,000; while the last payment required to extinguish the debt would be \$0,000,000, and in 1996 the last payment required to extinguish the debt would be ouly \$63,000,000, while the National wealth would have reached the enormous sum of \$23,000,000,000.

THE CASE OF MINISTER HARVEY.

The Senate again took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation to the Minister to Portugal.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Maine) again explained the considerations which had influenced the Committee.

Mr. FERSENDEN (Rep., Maine) said that the law of 1857 merely prohibited the Minister from receiving anything out of the existing appropriation.

Mr. MORRILL said that in 1866 Congress declared that no compensation belonged to this Minister, and the same Congress in 1867 refused to make any appropriation to this mission. On this state of facts the Committee feel bound to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said that since the session

Congress in 1867 refused to make any appropriation to this mission. On this state of facts the Committee feel bound to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said that since the session of Saturday he had seen the Secretary of State, who had informed him that at this moment Harvey is Minister to Portugal, although he is in Washington. He (Sumner) hoped that the Committee's amendment would prevail.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. Va.) opposed the amendment, saying that if the Senate had not called for Harvey's letter, which had given rise to this dispute, it would long ago have been forgotten. It was inconsistent with the dignity of the Senate to make so much ado about a private letter never intended for their eyes.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) thought that Mr. Harvey had been sufficiently punished, and that they ought to treat this as if it were an original question. Mr. Harvey had appeared before the House Committee and made an explanation satisfactory to them.

The amendment by the Committee striking out the ap-

propriation for the mission to Ecuador was debated at length, and it was asserted that it was proposed to class the mission with the mission to Peru, and that for the sake of economy no minister having been appointed, it had been thought best to dispense with this mission. The amendment was agreed to.

amendment was agreed to.

COTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE MISSIONS.
On an amendment to the section which appropriates for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, \$50,000, inserting the words "and for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse," and reducing the amount to \$20,000, a general discussion ensued on the subject of economy.

Messrs. SMITH (Rep., Mass.) FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.), and others opposed the amendment, on the ground that the sum proposed is entirely inadequate. The first part of the amendment to include in the item, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, for which \$50,000 was appropriated in the bill as it came from the House, was lost. The question recurred on reducing the amount to \$20,000, and the amendment was adopted.

An amendment striking out an appropriation of \$3,000, for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, was adopted.

At 44 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALL OF THE STATES. Under the usual Monday morning call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred: Extending the BOUNTIES provide, for in the acts of July 22, 1861, and July 28, 1866, to the widows, minor children, and parents of drafted men who died or were killed in the service, and of soldiers who were charged upon the rolls with desertion, but who returned to duty and afterward died or were killed in the service. Mr. LINCOLN (Rep., N. Y.) presented a bill providing that INVALID PENSIONS shall commence on the day of disability or discharge, and continue during life or the continuance of such disability. Resolutions of the New-York Legislature in relation to an appropriation for the IM-PROVEMENT OF BUFFALO HARBOR. Declaring that all the NATIONAL DEET should not be paid off by the present generation. Declaring it to be the duty of Congress to make provision for the adjustment and payment of CLAIMS OF LOYAL CITIZENS in the late Rebel States, for make provision for the adjustment and payment of CLAIMS OF LOYAL CITIZENS in the late Rebel States, for subsistence, etc., taken for the army of the United States. Bill to encourage commerce and internal trade by facilitating Direct Importations. To incorporate the Lleyd Car Heating and Ventilating Company. Making appropriations for the Completions of a Harmon for commerce and refuge at Michigan City, Ind. Riputsing Duties padd under protest on the importation from France of a bell for the use of St. Mary's Institute and Notre Dame University, Indiana. For the improvement of the Illinois and Western Michigan Canal to its mouth. To amend the Admitional Bounty Actso as to make it apply to California and Nevada volunteers. Memorial of the Utah Legislature for pay for Indian depredations and expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. Resolutions of the Mississippi Rever Railway and Steamship Company, and in reference to repairing levees. To incorporate the Mississippi Levee Railway and Steamship Company, and to aid in the construction of levees on the Mississippi River. Mr. COOK (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to communicate copies of all correspondence in his office in relation to City Councils of New-Orieans and Jefferson City, La. Adopted. Mr. JUDD (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish copies of the correspondence. negotiation, and Treatness with German States since Jan. 1, 1808, relating to the rights of naturalized citizons.

Jan. 1, 1808, relating to the rights of naturalized citizens.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., New York) introduced a bill to reduce the expenses of the Government. The bill abolishes the office of Naval Officer, and provides for the appointment of an Anditor of Accounts at Roston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ngw-Oricans. It requires all fees, fines, penaltices, forfeitures, and commissions to be paid into the Treasury, and the compensation of all officers to be fixed by law, and in the mean time to be no greater than the compensation of the chief of his department; and abolishes the Burcan of Education and the Board of the Coast Survey.

Mr. PETERS (Rep., Maine)—To reduce the expenses of the Navy. The bill provides that all line-officers of the Navy, on reaching the age of 60 years, shall be retired, and that no further promotions shall take place to any new grade, created since the 1st of January, 1860; that whenever the grades of Admiral, Rear Admiral, Commodere, Lieutenant-Commander, Commander, or Ensign shall become vacant they shall be abolished; and that at the close of the present academic year, the operations of the Naval Academy shall be suspended until Congress shall provide for their resumption.

SAVING LUEE AT SEA.

Mr. ELIOT (Ben., Mass.) introduced a bill to indemnify

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Wis.) presented memorials from the Wisconsin Legislature, for confirmation of the title to masureyed lands in the Wisconsin Kiver, for the removal of restrictions to the further entry of public lands with Agriguitural College scrip, and for the improvement of the St. Croix River, bordering the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and asking appropriations therefor. Joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.

MESSAS, FILE AND MAYNARD FOR THE IMPERCHIMENT.

Mr. PILE (Rep., Mo.) explained that he was necessarily absent from the House when the vote was taken on the impeachment articles. If he had been present he would have voted for all but the last two. Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) was permitted to record his vote affirmatively on the impeachment resolutions, and the impeachment articles. He asked, also, permission to have some remarks on the subject printed in The Globe.

CONTRACTS TO HE FULFILLED TO THE ENTIRE.

Mr. BALDWIN (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill providing that all just, legal promises, agreements and contracts, shall be enforced according to the legal measing of the words used and understood by the parties at the time, the provisions to apply to the words dollars and cents as well as to other words. Banking and Curreacy.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Cal.) a bill authorizing the establishment of a bureau for mining the precious metals, and providing for its inception and support. To Committee on Mines and Mining.

FOLITICAL STATUS OF TEXAS.

Mr. LOAN'S resolution instructing the Judicinry Committee to inquire into the political status of the State of Texas, was, after remarks by Mr. Loan, adopted.

Mr. NEWCOMB (Rep., Mo.) offered a resolution instructing the Judicinry Committee to inquire into the political status of the State of Texas, was, after remarks by Mr. Loan, adopted.

Mr. REOMWELL (Rep., Ho.) offered a resolution for carrying out treatles, annexing territory, &c. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BROMWELL (Rep., Ho.) offered a resolution de

carrying out treaties, annexing territory, &c. Committee on Judiciary.

on Judiciary.

LEGAL-TENDERS INSTEAD OF BONDS.

Mr. BURR (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolution declaring that sound financial policy requires the gradual withdrawal of the interest-bearing bonds, and the substitutional statements of the substitution of the interest-bearing bonds, and the substitution of the interest-bearing bonds, and the substitution of the substitut on therefor of legal-tenders.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohlo) moved to table the resoluon. Negatived—Yeas, 56; Nays 65, as follows:

	A B Marie	
Flelds,	Lincolu,	Smith,
Garfield.	Lanch,	Spalding.
Griswold.	Marvin.	Starkweather,
Highy.	McCartey,	Taber.
	Miller.	Thomas.
	Myers.	Twitchell.
Habband W. V	a MVNeith	Upon.
	1 Perhan	Van Aernam,
	Paters	Van Wyck,
	Mile.	Ward.
	Tue,	Washings (Ind.)
	Poland,	W assistant Cine.
	Price,	Washburn (Mrss
Kelsey,		Williams (Peut.)
Latin,		H'cod-06.
		distribution in the
Eggleston,		Falne,
Kidridge,	Knontz,	Pike.
Ferria,	Lawrence (Pa.),	Polsley.
Ferry.	Lawrence (Ohio),	Raute.
Golfoday.	Loan.	Hung.
Gravely.	Longitridge.	Schenck,
George	Mallury	Neutlefut,
Halaht.		Sitgreaxet,
Harding		Store,
Hamburg		Taffe.
	McClurk.	Ministrate Street
	Mecuration,	Trinble (Ky.),
	Morgan,	Van Trump,
	Mungen.	Welker.
	Newcomb,	Williams (Ind.),
Julian,		Wilson (lowa).
Kerr.	Orth,	Woodward-65.
1000 / 15E	- BOTTO	
	Higher, Hooper, Hooper, Hooper, Hooper, Hobard (W. Y. Hubbard (S. Y. Eggleston, Kdrivide, Ferria, Ferria, Ferria, Ferria, Ferria, Ferria, Ferria, Horiology, Gravely, Grover, Huight, Hawking, Hobard, Holman, Hotekkias, Hugersoll, Judd, Judd, Judd, Judd, Judd, Judd, Judd,	Garfield. Griswold, Marvin, Highey, Hooper, Miller, Hopkins, Meers, Hubbard (W. Va.) O'Neill, Harding, Maynard, Hobbakias, Morgan, Hugeroll, Judd, Muncen, Judd, Newcomb, Julian, Nibdark,

Coole.
Coilon.
Democrats in italic.
The House refused to second the previous question.
Then, on motion of Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
THE CONSTITUTION OF ALABAMA.
Mr. BEARMAN (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the resolution directing the General commanding the armies to report the number of votes cast, under the reconstruction laws up to the present time, for and against the Alabama Constitution.

Relief of Mrs. Gen. Anderson.
The House took up the Senate disagreement to the amendment of the House to the Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Gen. Anderson.
On motion of Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.), the House insisted on its amendment, and asked for a Committee on Conference.

The Senate substitute for the House resolution, directing that certain moneys, now in the hands of the United States Treasurer, as special agent of the Treasury Department, be covered by the warrants into the United States Treasure, so your down the warrants into the United States Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Wis.) moved that the Senate substitute be concurred in. He specified the cotton case of Shepper and of Parkman, Brooks & Co., as a case where gross fraud had been perpetrated.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) said that he acted as attorney the company of the country hon-

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) said that he acted as attorney for those persons, and that the claim was perfectly honest. In the course of his romarks Mr. Logan alluded to a fact which created a stir. He said that recently the Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau, Mr. Clarke, obtained the certificate of three other officiats of the Treasury to the destruction in their presence of canceled bonds to the amount of \$15,640,000, while in fact no such bonds had been destroyed, what was supposed to be such bonds being

nothing more than blank paper. This he had been told by Mr. Clarke himself. He had not believed the allegation, and had gone to see the Treasurer, Gen. Spinner. Gen. Spinner had told blin that it was all wrong, and that some explanation ought to be made. He (Gen. Spinner) did not know how it was, and supposed that it must have been done satisfactory. He said that if he had known the fact at the time he would not have allowed it to be done.

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) thought this an alarming

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) thought this an alarming de-claration, and wished to have some more particulars. He desired the gentleman from Illinois to state whether the certificate showed the numbers, dates, and denominations of the bonds represented as being destroyed.

Mr. LOGAN replied that the certificate showed pre-cisely the same character of facts and figures as all other similar certificates in the Treasury.

Mr. PRICE remarked that the gentlemen from Illinois would see the object of his asking the question. If three gentlemen had certified to the destruction of \$18,000,000 worth of bonds, and if these bonds were still in the mar-ket, there was a swindle to that amount.

Mr. LOGAN repeated, substantially, his story printed above.

Mr. RAUM (Rep., Ill.) inquired what had become of the

Mr. RAUM (Rep., Ill.) inquired what had become of the bonds.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not know, and did not pretend to be able to explain the mystery. He added that he had information that Rebel officers had been appointed in the State of Georgia, in connection with the internal revenue, and were drawing pay, while from their official oaths the material part had been scratched out with a pen.

Mr. PRICE subsequently referring again to the fictitious destruction of bonds in the Treasury, said that, in common with other members of the House, he had been very much startled by the declaration, and that he should move for a committee to investigate the charge forthwith. It such fraudulent certificates could be obtained for \$18,000,000 they could be obtained for \$18,000,000 they could be obtained for \$18,000,000. The subsequently offered a resolution instructing the Committee on retrenchment to investigate the subject and report to the House on Wednesday; adopted.

The Senate amendment, on which the discussion had arisen, was amended by striking out an exception of \$100,000, and, as amended, the substitute was agreed to.

The Senate bill for the rehet of the legal representatives of the late Pailip R. Fendall, allowing \$2,100 for labor performed in editing the writings of James Madison was passed.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) reported a bill to locate and

son was passed.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) reported a bill to locate and establish an Assay office at Boise City, Idaho; passed.

The several other bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred to their appropriate Committees.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill explantatory of the act of January 11, 180s, to prevent frauds in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits. Ways and

Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., III.) reported a bill for the hold-ag of the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the inited States, at Cairo, commencing on the first Mondays of March and October, Passed.

of March and October. Passed.
Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., III.) reported a joint resolution authorizing the purchase of a site for a
POST-OFFICE AND SIM-THEASURY IN BOSTON,
at a cost not exceeding \$500,000. After explanations by
Mossis. Farnsworth and Banks the joint resolution was
passed, with an amendment requiring the certificate of
the District-Aftorney for the Eastern District of Massachusetts.

the District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Massachusetts.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether Mr. Edward Cooper is performing the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, or has done so at any time since the Seante rejected his nomination, and, if so, by what authority of law. Adopted.

The Senate Joint resolution, providing for the representation of the United States at the international Maritime Exposition at Havre, was passed, with amendments offered by Mr. Schenck providing against the payment of mileage to the Commissioners, and against their being conveyed to or from Havre in any national or public vessel.

vessel.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of Israel S.
Diehl was passed.

Mr. WOODWARD (Dem., Penn.) presented the petition of Joseph H. Scranton and other citzens of Pennsylvahia for the repeal of all the laws establishing bonded

warehouses.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Penn.) presented a petition from Fisherville, New-Hampshire, to the same effect; also, a petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade and business men for such change in the law as will authorize the forwarding of imported goods, without warehousing, directly to the point of destination.

Mr. O'NEILL, (Rep., Penn.) presented a petition of journeymen eight makers and eight manufacturers of the

arneymen eight makers and eight mandacturers cond District of Pennsylvania sgainst stamping each Cigar.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the sale of 19-40 bonds, the rates at which sold, &c., and copies of contracts made for labor in the Appraiser's Department of New-York, and authority for the same, etc.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) reported a bill to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax. Ordered to be printed and recommitted, with leave to report at any

the Naval Academy shall be suspended until Congress shall provide for their resumption.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to indemnify owners of vessels for property sacrinced in saving human life at sea. The bill provides that when property has been actually sacrificed, and expenses actually incurred at sea in attempting to save numan life, the owners of property, so sacrificed, may have leave to file a libel in the District Courts of the United States, setting forth the facts, that the Courts shall have power to decree payment of such losses, and that on presentation of the certificate of decree to the Secretary of the Treasury, payment may be ordered.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Penn.) introduced a bill to permit foreign goat skins and Sielly summe to be imported free of duty. Referred, with a petition in favor of it signed by all the morocco manufacturers in Philadelphia. Mr. HOTCHKISS (Dem., Com.)—To make the colored, or printed, and composed of wool, flax, Jure, cotton, or other material, the same as on druggets and brockings. Both to the Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Wils.) presented memorials from the Wisconsin Legislature, for confirmation of the title to masureyeed lands in the Wisconsin Kiver, for the removal of restrictions to the Further entry of public lands and composed to the further entry of public lands. With A serioutings to College serion and for the in-

Authorizing the laying out of an avenue in White Plains, Harrison, and Rye, Westchester County; Incorporating the Catskill Savings Bank; extending the time for the organization of the New-York Mutual Gassight Company, and authorizing the increase of its capital; amending the charter of the Buffalo City Bailroad; authorizing the local party and authorizing the local party. ing the charter of the Buffalo City Railroad; authorizing the exchange of lands between the Commissioners of Pub-lic Charities and Correction and the Commissioners of Emigration; amending the charter of Bayside and New-York Ferry Company; establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes for the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills were introduced to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oswego City; to incorporate the Oswego Board of Trade; fo amend the charter of Brooklyn; to widen Middle-st., Brooklyn; to repeal the act providing for military agencies; for the construction of an Iron corrugated railway in the counties of New-York and Westchester; to reduce the number of the directors of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

TESTHONIAL TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. ACKERT moved that the Governor and Adjutant-General prepare a testimonial to be presented to soldiers and sailors who have served in the war for the Union. Tabled.

Tabled.

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that the Judiciary Committee be directed to consider and report upon the propriety of amending the Revised Statues so as to make cruel and inhuman treatment and wifful abandonment for two years a cause for divorce.

BILS ADVANCED TO THER THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

ment Company.

To enable the Euffale and Washington Railway to ac-

rule title to land.

Fixing the jail liberties of Queens County so as to include the whole county.

To improve Graham and Van Cott-aves, Breoklyn.

To authorize the United States to remove a portion of the Erie breakwater.

Mr. JACOBS reported a bill to aid in the construction of Midland Railroad. Referred for consideration.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

The Georgia Convention passed a resolution, yesterday-78 to 46-requiring voters on the question of ratification to swear that they have not attempted to dissuade any one from voting.

The South Carolina Convention, yesterday, The South Carolina Convention, yesterday, adopted an ordinance compelling all who voted for the Constitution to support the regular nominees of the party. The Convention refused to adopt the report of the Committee on Franchise, which provides that after 1875 every person coming of age shall be compelled to read and write. They agreed, however, that no person now disqualified shall hold office, and that the Legislature shall not remove disability.

The Louisiana Convention The Louisiana Convention, yesterday, elected

The Louisiana Convention, yesterday, elected a Board of Registers, and then adjourned.

The Mississippi Convention adopted a clause, yesterday, requiring a school to be maintained in each school destrict at least four months in every year.

The North Carolina Convention, yesterday, passed the article on education through its third reading, opening the doors of the university and the public schools to all, without distinction of color, and compelling the education of all children.

ILLICIT DISTILLING IN THE DISMAL SW. SCHOONER AND DISTILLERY SEIZED. FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.-Inspector Barry,

and W. T. Shacklock, Deputy-Collector for the Norfolk District, embarked in a steam-tug on Tuesday, in search for an illicit distillery near the Dismal Swamp Canal, They were accompanied by a dozen or more members of the United Fire Company. Soon after reaching the month of the canal, they overhauled three small school ers, and found in one-the Enterprise-a dozen barrels of whisky. The E. was owned by a Mr. Berry of the Atlantic Iron Works, and chartered to Daniel Collins, ex-Mayor of Portsmouth. She was seized and sent back to Norfolk , while the party went in search of the distillery. Norfolk, while the party went in search of the distillery. They found it near the intersection of the Dismal Swamp Canal and Petersburg Railroad. The persons engaged in the distiller distillation were at first disposed to resist; but the Revenue officers being in strong force, the offenders retreated into the swamp. The distillery was selzed and left in charge of a sufficient force. The crew of the schooner were taken before the United States Commissioner, and there they testisfied that they had been engaged by Collins to transfer the whisky from the distillery to Roanose Winarf at Portsmouth, where it was always received, by a drayman. The barrels found on the vessel all bore the mark of the Inspector for the Petersburk District. The men were discharged and exampered that the office of Inspector of Internal Revenue. The site of the distillery was well selected, and it is thought that a strict search may disclose other establishments of the PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE FENIANS.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, March 9.-The Fenians who were recently on trial at Sligo, and who were subsequently taken to Dublin, were brought to this city and imprisoned to-day. Their trial will take place at an early day.

ENGLISH CABINET CHANGES. Baron Gifford has has been appointed Vice-Chau-

THE IRISH REFORM QUESTION. The Morning Post, in an editorial on the subject of

Irish Reform, says the plan which will be pursued by the new Government under Mr. Disraeli in regard to Ireland is as follows, 1st. The consideration of the Church question will be, put off until the Commission on the Irish Church establishment already appointed shall have made their report. 2d. Another Commission will be appointed to inquire into the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. 3d. A charter will be granted for a new Roman Catholic University. 4th. The Irish Railways are to be subsidized by the Government. THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. J. Harvey Smith, Mr. Gatherne Hardy, the Home Secretary, stated that the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of the Clerkenwell prison, and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners. Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give notice when the conspirators approached to light the fuse, by throwing a white ball over the wall, whereupon the police were to seize the guilty perons. On the night before the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the street; but as no attempt was made to blow up the wall that night, the precon certed signal was not given; the powder was allowed to remain, and no arrests were made. The police supposed that the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place unexpectedly

Lord Stanley informed the House that an exhaustive investigation had been ordered in the case of the vessel Lizzie Line, seized in the Chesapeake.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS DISPATCH.—The interruption mentioned this morning as having occurred on the land lines, was between Valentia, freland, and London. The lines on this aide are, and have been working

IRELAND.

RELEASE OF FENIAN PRISONERS-THE ORANGE PRISONER.

DUBLIN, March 9 .- Messrs. Fitzgerald, Doheny, and Macarthy, arrested for seditious conduct, have been discharged from custody. Mr. W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, refuses to accept the offer of release from his sentence of imprisonment on the terms proposed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

ABYSSINIA. LONDON, March 9 .- The Post says much of the news from Abyssinia sent through the telegraph by special correspondents has proved untrue, and all reports from such sources should be regarded with distrust.

FRANCE. Paris, March 9-Evening.-In the Corps Legislatif te-day, the debate on the bill for the regulation of the public press closed, and the bill, as from time to time amended, was passed with remarkable unanimity, the vote standing 242 affirmative to one negative. The ministerial budget for the ensuing fiscal year, ending in 1869, was laid before the Corps Legislatif to-day. The following are the totals of receipts and expenditures as estimated by M. Magne, the Minister of Finance: Receipts from ordinary sources, 1,699,000,000 francs; receipts from extraor dinary sources, 96,000,000 francs; total estimated re ceipts. 1,792,000,000 francs. Expenditure ordinary. 1,627,000,000 francs; expenditure extraordinary,

TURKEY.

184,000,000 francs; total estimated expenditure,

LONDON, March 2.-There has been a general change in the Turkish Cabinet. All the Ministers have resigned except the Grand Vizier, Mehmed-Emin-Ali Pacha, and others have been appointed to succeed them.

CHINA.

THE CHINESE MISSION. LONDON, March 9 .- Mr. J. McLeary Brown left the British Legation in China, and was accredited to act as Secretary of Legation to Mr. Burlingame, on his mission for the Chinese Government, with the full

indersed his credentials. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—The steamship Dentsch-land, Capt. Wessels, of the North-German Lloyd, which left New-York on the 27th ult., arrived at this

consent of the British Embassador at Pekin, who

which left New-York on the 3rth afth, arrived at this port at about 9 o'clock last evening. After the transfer of the English passengers and mails, the Dentschland proceeded to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The steamship Palmyra, Capt. Watson, of the Cunard Line, which left New-York on the 26th ult., arrived at this port at a late

MEXICO.

hour last evening.

THE LATE PLOT AGAINST JUAREZ-THE MEXI-CAN LOAN.

HAVANA, March 8 .- The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. The trials of the persons alleged to have been engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Juarez Government are progressing. The plan of the Mexicans was to assassinate the members of the Juarez Cabinet, overcome the regiment stationed at the palace, rob the treasury, and indulge in scenes of ra-pine and murder.

Troops have been dispatched to quell the revolution at Magazine.

Mazatlan.

The affairs of Messrs. Corliss & Co., the New-York agents for the Mexican loan, have been satisfactorily settled. He is a passenger on the steamer, and will sail for New-York on Tuesday next.

Everything is quiet in the Mexican Republic.

COMPLICATIONS UNDER HANCOCK'S RULE. GOV. BAKER TO BE ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF

PERJURY-A PANIC. NEW-ORLEANS, March 9 .- We have further complications under Gen. Hancock's rule. It has been charged that Gov. Joshua Baker committed perjury in taking the test-oath, while he is said to have put obstructions in the Bayou Teche, in 1862, to prevent the Union troops from approaching. He is to be arrested by Com-missioner Shannon to-morrow. Similar charges are to be preferred against others of Gen. Hancock's appointees. preferred against others of Gen. Hancock's appointees. A report, which is published in the Rebel newspapers, that the President has just telegraphed that he will relieve Gen. Hancock and put him in command of Washington, gladdens the Union men, who hope that Gen. Mower may be put in command here. The Times warms the Rebels against any demonstrations similar to that which was awarded to Jefferson Davis and Gen. Hancock, on account of its effect North. Rebel Boards of Kegistration are to be appointed, with a view to defeating the Constitution. The panic about city money still continues.

FATAL AVALANCHE IN THE SIERRA NEVADA

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 .- A snow-slide of five or six miles in extent has just occurred near the fown of Cisco, a mountain station on the Central Pacific Enifrond. Six Chinamen are known to have been killed, and seven locomotive engines were buried.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ORDER IN ASSUMING COM

HD'QRS, DEFARTMENT OF THE MISSOLER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 4, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—I. The undersigned hereby resumes command of the Department of the Missouri and Kansas, the Indian Terratory, and the Territories of New-Mexico and Colorado, except that portion of the latter Territory along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, transferred to the Department of the Platte, by part III., of General Orders No. 3. Series of 1866, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

H. Prompt and strict obedience to all legitimate orders, and the most rigid economy, will be required of all Commanding Officers within the limits of this command.

P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. U.S. A., Commanding.